PRICE TWO CENTS.

Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Virginia and North Carolina-Local rains and cooler Friday; clearing Sat-urday; fresh southwesterly, shifting to

VOL. 115. NO. 136.

RICHMOND, VA. FRIDAY. JULY 20. 1900.

Annual Gathering Ends With a Banquet.

EMINENT SPEAKERS

Charles Noble Gregory the Last in

The Practical Adoption of the Torrens System Involves Such Difficulties That the Whole Matter Was Recommended to the Special Committee for Future Report

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) FORT MONROE, VA., July 19 .- The de livery of the annual address was the event of the morning session of the Bar Associamember of the Bar from another Stat than Virginia is invited to deliver this address, Mr. Charles E. Fenner, of Louisiana; Hon, Leonard A. Jones, of Massator Hoar, and many others of equal repu

This year the Executive Committee exby preceding orators, His subject was "Bentnam and the Counters," and as handled by the speaker, was replete with historical interest.

session was opened by the an-ment of the standing committees for

Admissions—First Circuit, W. H. F.
Loyali, Norfolk; Second Circuit, Bartlett
Roper, Jr., Petersburg, Third Circuit,
Thomas N. Williams, Clarksville; Fourth
Circuit, N. C. Manson, Jr., Lynchburg;
Sixth Circuit, Louis T. Hanckle, Charlottesville; Seventh Circuit, Henry C. Riely,
Richmond; Eighth Circuit, W. J. Nelms,
Newsont News, Numb Circuit, W. Floet Richmond; Eighth Circuit, W. J. Nehns, Newport News; Ninth Circuit, J. W. Fleet, Biscoe; Tenth Circuit, F. W. Lewis, Louisa; Eleventh Circuit, Gardiner L. Boothe, Alexandria, Tweitth Circuit, E. E. Stickley, Woodstock; Thirteenth Cir-cuit, Marshall Hanger, Staunton; Four-teenth Circuit, W. M. Pierce, Christians-

teenth Circuit, W. M. Pierce, Christiansburg; Fifteenth Circuit, R. R. Henry, Tazewell; Skiteenth Circuit, J. J. Stuart, Abingdon; Seventeenth Circuit, J. J. Stuart, Abingdon; Seventeenth Circuit, O. M. Vicars, Wise; Eighteenth Circuit, J. Lawrence Campbell, Bedford City.

Grisvances—James P. Harrison, Danville, George E. Sipe, Harrisonburg; B. T. Ganter, Jr., Accomac; J. E. Heath, Jr., Norfolk; E. W. Robertson, Roanoke; I. ternational Arbitration—H. St. George Tucker, Lexington; James E. Cannon, Richmond; R. Walton Moore, Fairfax; D. Gardiner Tyler, Sturgeon Point; G. Hatton, Portsmouth; Marshall McCormick, Berryville; J. K. M. Norton, Alexundria; Paul Pettit, Palmyra; R. L. Parrish, Covington.

J. Montague, Danville; Wm. H. White, Noriolk; E. W. Saunders, Rocky Mount; Lloyd T. Smith, Heathsville, Legislation and Law Reform—W. B. McIwaine, Petersburg; W. A. Glasgow, Jr., Roanoke; Holmes Conrad, Winches-ler; H. D. Fjood, Appomatiox; S. S. P. Uktrage, Prichagand

COLONEL ANDERSON THANKED.
Captain Coke, chairman of the Executive Committee stated that at the last session Judge Wm. Leake, of Richmond, had been elected president, but, on account of ill health, he could not perform the duties of the office, and that Colonel Anderson had kindly consented to serve when called apon by the Executive Committee to do so at the resignation of Judge Leake a short time ago. Captain Coke moved that the thanks of the association be tendered Colonel Anderson for so ably filling the posi-

arried amid great applause.

Mr. Ro. M. Hughes, of Norfolk, then read a very interesting report of the committee on library and legal literature. The report dealt with the burdens on the profession of the enormous increase in fession of the enormous increase in statutory enactments and other faults of

PROPESSOR GREGORY SPEAKS.

The president then introduced Professor Charles Noble Gregory, of the University of Wisconsin, who delivered the annual

Gregory said: "In the same Mr. Gregory said: "In the said year in which our Declaration of Independence, written by the hand of a Virginia lawyer, but also a disciple of French thought, was adopted, there appeared in London a pamphlet entitled "A Fragment on Government." This book attracted extraordinary attention, and was attributed to the most eminent lawyers and statesmen of the times. It was the work, however, of Jeremy Bentham, the work, however, of Jeremy Bentham, a young lawyer, who had listened with rebellious heart to Sir William Blackstone's teachings of the law. His little book has been known as a Comment on the Commentaries, and has remained a living force in Liberalism, opposing it alving torce in Liberalism, opposing it-self to the conservative spirit which has always been so strongly marked in the English Bar. Bentham found, after some vacillation in Hume's essays an unassailable principle, the principle of util-ity, as a test of moral precepts and legisn, looking to their tendency to promote the greatest possible happiness to the greatest possible number. To this test he adhered, and applied with great boldness, and oftentimes eccentricities, during his long life of eighty-four years. Bentham set about trying to destroy the abuses in the civil, no less than the crim inal, side of the British law, and he be-came old before he had any followers, but his writings have and will continue to exert a profound influence on the spir-it of English institutions. Bentham was not only a great critical and destructive philosopher, pointing out error and false hood in human institutions, but he laboriously and minutely formulated truths and suggested substitutes. In this large-ly lay his strength and effectiveness.

When he wrote the number of capital offenses in England was 160. A few years later the number had considerably increased, and it was as safe to murder a man as to steal five shillings. His description of the British Bar is blasting, 'deaf to the voice of reason and public utility; obsequious only to the whisper of interest and the beck of power.' His great talent which his family thought destined him to be Lord Chancellor, was cheerfully given to the service of mankind in his efforts to raise 'a fabric of felicity by the hand of reason and of law.' He had a strong conviction that laws, like tinned roast beef, could be exported without deterioration. Montesquieu thought that no nation could ever draft laws that would suit the wants of another people, but Bentham on the whole preferred codes prepared by foreigners as more unprejudiced.

"Lord MacLaren has said very justly, 'No State which has grown up under a reasonably goal learl system would agree When he wrote the number of capital

"Lord MacLaren has said very macs,"
No State which has grown up under a
reasonably good legal system would agree
to abandon its native institutions and
accept a system of laws devised by a
whilesenbert."

"Sitting in his little home, in Westmin-

philosopher.'
"Sitting in his little home, in Westminster, Bentham did not hesitate to address communications to Princes, Potentates and Peoples.

So he wrote to James Madison, then President of Congress of the American United States, Alexander the 1st, Emperor of all the Russias, the people of Spain and he even proposed that we should change our names to Washingtonia, as we were not the only United States of America.

It has been freely said that hardly an important reforming law has been effected within this century which Bentham had not foreshadowed and early agitated. He strongly objected to the exclusion of witnesses on the ground of interest, urging that interest might affect the credibility but not the admissibility of the evidence, and his view has in the main prevailed, and been established b ylaw both in England and America. The recent enactments which allow one accused of crime to testify in his own behalf, is only another extension of Peoplands are recent enactments which allow one accused of crime to testify in his own behalf, is only another extension of Peoplands arrivalities.

He advocated registration of real prowhich is now commonpractice. It ously assailed "death punishment vigorously assailed "death punishment," and the number of crimes punished capitally has been enormously reduced in England, chiefly through the efforts of Sir Samuel Romilly, the attached friend and disciple of Bentham. He advocated freedom in devising and bequeathing property, and the English laws constantly tend in this direction, while ours give the greatest freedom. His influence has been so great that Sir Fitz James Stevens, in his history of Criminal Law, says that Bentham's writings have had a degree of practical influence upon the legislation of his own and various ether countries comparable only to those of Adam

rapid and far-reaching changes set in though Bentham died on the eve of enter-ing the land of promise. His influence once, however, was responsible largely for the first Indian Penal Code. It has served

This code served as the basis for the new civil code of Japan. Austria and Spata and now at last Germany, have all codified their laws. Quebec has had a civil

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

REAL COUNTESS WEDS PARISIAN

Married Nearly a Month Ago, But Was Kept Secret-Claims Richmond Her Home.

maiden name was Cecilla Phelps, and is said to be Countess Kiemenas, has ed a sensation by the announcement or marriage to Paul Maching, a man me celebrity, whose home is in Paris

umond, and that she has relatives in city. She married secretly in Hacken-t, New Jersey, on June 29th, but her riage was only announced yesterday, immediately there was a stir in the paper offices in New York, and tu-went around fast and furious that a live Countess had been married for y a month to a Frenchman of celebrity body knew anything about the ro-

soon as the story leaked out a num-of telegrams were sent to Richmond ng inquiries about the woman and her standing did she have during fle in Richmond?" were among the ions asked. It was stated that the e were married by a Justice of the t, who had been asked especially to the wedding quiet; that both bride groom had their reasons for keeping affair a dead secret.

ey, when the marriag, took place. Just thy the affair was kept a secret could of be ascertained. Requests for her pho-graph were made by the New York pa-ers, which work over-time in scaring up ensations, and everybody had a word to Enors were made in this city yesserous, to trace the alleged relatives of the woman, and to learn something of her early residence here. Careful investigation resulted in the information that the only people by the name of Phelps in the city people by the name of Phelps in the city people by the same of Phelps in the city people by the same of Phelps in the city. so-far as could be learned, are Jennie E. Phelps, who lives on North Fourth Street, and William A. Phelps, who lives on North Twelfth Street. At neither of these places could anything be learned about the woman

believed she ever lived in this city. THE ADDRESS REJECTED.

Delegates Thought it an Endorsation of Republican Platform.

(By Associated Press.) ATLANTA, GA., July 19.—At the second lay's session of the Southern Industrial Convention here, the public address on the commercial conditions of the South, pre-pared by a special committee, was rejected after a heated discussion. The delegates held that the address was an endorsement of the Republican platform in many parti-culars, and did not think politics should enter into their organization

Reciprocity With Italy, (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, July 19.—The President has issued a proclamation putting in force the reciprocity treaty with Italy. Among the American articles of export affected by the treaty are cotton-seed oil, natural fer-tilizers, agricultural and electrical machin-

AT LUMBERTON

of White Supremacy.

DISFRANCHISE BLACKS

This the Undisguised Purpose of Campaign.

AYCOCK IS MAGNETIC.

Ovations-Trouble Is Feared at Columbus, Where the Democratic Nominee for the Senate Was Attacked by Negroes.

HAMLET, N. C., July 19 .- Six thousand people either participated in the great red shirt rally at Lumberton to-day or stood by and cheered those who took part. It was designed to make this the greatest meeting of this most remarkable campaign or white supremacy. Those who got it up are satisfied with the results. The peoole are to vote on the second of August on

he question of disfranchising the negro

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

Excitement runs high, but there have been few serious disturbances. Trouble is feared down in Columbus county, where some negroes made an attack upon Joseph Brown, the Democratic nonjace for the Senate in that district. The whites are going to have a rally in Columbus on Saturday and large numbers of hed shirted men will go from Lamberton and Laurinburg for the purpose, it is said, of punishing those who assaulted Brown.

The whites make no secret of the fact that the amendments to the Constitution to be voted on, if adopted, disfranchises only black men. They state this openly at all their meetings, and it proves a very effective argument in winning over the whites who cannot read or write.

THE AMENDMENT.

THE AMENDMENT.

The amendment in brief provides that no person who could vote in this State prior to January 1, 1867, nor their descendants, shall be disqualified from voting.

The effect of this would be to disqualify all the negroes except those who were free before the war and their descendants. This, it is claimed, gets around any difficulty that might arise under the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The amendments would go into effect the first of July 1902. Then there would be a new mendments would go into effect the first of July 1992. Then there would be a new registration. The children of those who were eligible to vote prior to January I, 1997, shall not be required to read or write in order to be registered for eight years. The list of names registered during these sight years shall be made a permanent roll. After eight years everybody will be required to read and write. It is argued that during this period every white person can get an education before coming of age.

BUTLER AND PRITCHARD.

to the senators, and Butler especially, to impopular than ever with the white remacy party, which includes not only locrats, but many Republicans and milists, who are anxious to get rid of negro vote.

Charles B, Aycock, the Democratic nom-inee for Governor and Zeb, Vance's suc-cessor in the affections of the Tar Heels, was the star orator of the meeting to-day, Aycock's popularity is remarkable. He wanted to wait and succed Butler in the Senate, but the people desired him for

His trip from Hamiet to Lumberton was a series of ovations. With him were three or four hundred men wearing red shirts, red ties and badges announcing that they favored white supremacy. There were crowds of cheering men, women and children at all the stations. They all wore red colors.

Aycock made a speech to a large gathering at Laurinburg, where the first great red shirt rally took place two years ago. When Lumberton was reached about one thousand men wearing the red shirts and at housand were large than the red shirts and on horseback were lined up to receive the orator. Back of them were thousands of people backed up in the main street of the pretty little town. Women were almost as numerous as the men, and just as enthu-

A number of the Croatan Indians were

A GREAT PARADE.

A great parade was organized, and, headed by a band of music, went through the streets, while the people yelled and cannon boomed. Preceding the carriage which contained the orator were four wagons drawn by white horses and loaded to their capacity with lovely maidens dressed in spotless white. The horses and vehicles were decorated with red col-

The rapid-fire guns which did service at The rapid-fire guns which did service at Wilmington during the riot two years ago occupied a conspicuous place in line.

After the parade was over the people crowded into the great courthouse square, where Robert Glenn, of Winston, addressed them. Glenn is one of the great-

The weather was fearfully hot, but the crowd did not grow impatient, not even the ladies, who crowded close about the

stand. HEARD A MILE. Mr. Glenn spoke two hours, and when he would denounce the Republican and Populists leaders for seeking to put the negro above the white man the cheering could be heard a mile uway. Glenn did not mince words. He devoted the most

MORE TIME GIVEN

quest is Granted.

WILL GO TO NEW YORK

Councilmen Will Examine the Company's Affairs There.

TO IMPROVETHE CITY JAIL.

Appropriates the Sum of Forty-Five Dollars to Repair Prison-Music in the Parks-Keeper Parater Exonerated of Charges Preferred.

More time has been granted the Richget in the outstanding bonds of the old companies. Five members of the City Council are to visit New York, at the expense of the company, and examine the stock and bonds at the office of the Merchants' Trust Company in that city.

The special meeting of the Common Council was called to order last night at 1:30 o'clock by President Ebel to consider

7:39 o'clock by President Enel to consider the company's petition.

Mr. Ebel presented the petition, which sets forth that the petitioner has compiled with many of the requirements of the ordinances. It is represented that in order to comply with the provisions of the ordinance all the stock and bonds of the following companies be obtained:

COMPANIES OWNED. COMPANIES OWNED.

COMPANIES OWNED.

Richmond Railway and Electric Company stock, \$2,000,000; Richmond Railway and Electric Company stock, \$2,000,000; Richmond Railway and Electric Company bonds, \$2,000,000; Seven Pines Railway Company stock, \$15,000; Manchester Railway and Improvement Company stock, \$48,000; Manchester Railway and Improvement Company bonds, \$50,000; Richmond and Manchester Railway. Company stock, \$500,000; Richmond and Manchester Railway. Company stock, \$500,000; Richmond and Manchester Railway Company stock, \$500,000; Richmond and Manchester Railway Company bonds, \$400,000; Fairmount Traction Company stock, \$5,000; Riverview Railway Company stock, \$5,000; Riverview Railway Company stock, \$4,000.

The company now owns all of the stock and \$1,800,000 of the bonds of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company; all of the stock and all of the bonds of the Seven Pines Railway Company; all of the stock and all of the bonds of the Richmond so of the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company; all of the stock and all of the bonds of the Richmond of

The petitioner further represents that the owners and holders of \$100,000 additional, of the bonds of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company have signified their willingness and intention to dispose of their bonds to the petitioner as soon as a delivery of the bonds can be made, so that there are now outstanding practically only \$100,000 of the entire bonded indebtedness of \$2,600,000 of the Richmond Railway and Electric tempany's system, and no stock 'empany's system, and no stock

DEPOSITED IN NEW YORK. The petitioner says that all of the securities, so far obtained, are now deposited with the Merchants' Trust Company, New York city, as the property of the company.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED. adopted, appointing three members the Common Council and two members of the Board of Aldermen as a committee to go to New York and examine at the office of the Morchants' Trust Company the stock and bonds of the companies com-losing the Richmond Railway and Electric Company's system, claimed to be deposited Company's system, cannot to be deposited there by the Richmond Passenger and Power Company, and to report recommen-dations as to the surender of the franchises of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company and its allied and subordinate

lines.

The City Attorney and the presidents of both branches of the City Council are requested to accompany the committee to New York, and that the committee report

within two weeks.
This committee goes to New York at the request and expense of the Richmond Pas-

HOT WEATHER ENDS IN RAIN

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Mercury Drops 25 Degrees in Nine Hours-Changed Conditions a Godsend to Farmers.

The hot, dry weather which has continued so long and caused the people so much suffering was last night broken by a refreshing rain. The excessive heat was al

freshing rain. The excessive heat was almost unbearable, but there was a more serious side to it throughout the State. The drought had threatened to cut short all crops, and the farmers were becoming very much discouraged.

Yesterday was an awful day on the people of Richmond. The moulders employed in the Southern Stove Works could not stand the heat and had to stop work.

Captain W. R. Johnson, a conductor on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, suffered a sunstroke at 4:55 o'clock P. M. at Fifteenth and Broad Streets, and was taken to the almshouse by Drs. Fisher and Crump, where he now lies in a critical con-Crump, where he now lies in a critical con

A horse dropped dead from heat on West in the afternoon, and two Grace Street in the afternoon, and two others died from the same cause during the

Two letter-carriers, Messrs, Wood and Rowlett, were overcome by heat while on their rounds Wednesday, but no prostrations were reported among the carriers yes-There was a delightful change in the

atmosphere about 11 o'clock lest night, when a most refreshing rain began to fall. The mercury dropped from 97 at 2 P. M. to 72 at midnight. This was 16 degrees lower than at a corresponding hour Wednesday night.
The change brings genuine relief to the people of Richmond, and is, indeed, a god-send to the farmers and truckers, whose

prospects for good crops had begun to look

THE RUSSIANS HARD PRESSED

They Have Been Driven From Tien Chwang Tai.

SUFFERED HEAVILY,

But Succeeded in Killing 700 of Their Assailants.

RAILWAY CLOSED. SIBERIAN

The Latest News from St. Petersburg Says the Russians Have Completely Defeated the Chinese and Have Occupied the Capital of Amur With a Large Force.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, July 20.—The Daily Express
publishes the following from Che Foo,
dated yesterday:

"The Russians are hard pressed arou Niu Chwang and have been expelled from Tien Chwang Tal, the scene of the great fight during the China-Japanese war, fight during the China-Japanese war, where they have sustained heavy losses. "They have also been compelled to abandon Tashichau by a large body of Boxers and armed peasants. Here ugain the Russians lost heavily, but it is reported that they succeeded in killing seven hundred of their assailants. The Chinese have completely demolished the rallway north of Tashichau. The Russians are now moving on Niu Chwang."

CHINESE DEFEATED.

The Russians, occording to the latest

CHINESE DEFEATED.

The Russians, occording to the latest news from St. Petersburg, have now completely defeated the Chinese and have occupied Blagovestnsk, capital of the Amur government, with a large force. Since General Gribski, chief of staff at Port Arthur, has taken over the supreme command in Manchuria, reinforcements have been rapidly pushed up, and the general situation has been greatly improved.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has issued a notice that the Siberian Railway is closed to private trailic.

The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspond-"Advices from Vladivostock state that

Advices financial the Clinese invasion of eastern Siberia has stopped the Russian advance from the north on Pekin. The Russians have burned the Chinese town of Helampo and are adopting very vigorous measures.

and are adopting very vigorous measures.

MISSIONARIES ESCAPED.

Shanghal reports that three mission stations on Po Yank Lake have been destroyed, but it is believed that the missionaries escaped. All the missionaries at A She Ho Kerin and Kuan Chong Tsu, in Chinese Manchuria, have arrived in safety at Viadivostock.

It is rumored that Tu Lu, the missing Viceroy of the province of Chi Li, has committed suicide. Various conflicting stories are published of the manner of General Nieh's death. It is stated that when the allies entered the native city of Tien Tsin they found the Chinese dead piled breast high.

of Tien Tsin they found the Chinese dead piled breast high.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times expresses doubt that the southern viceroys will be able to withstand the pressure of the provincial officials to join the anti-foreign movement. He thinks that already there are signs of wavering on the part of the Viceroy of Nankin, Liu Kan Yih.

NEWS FROM PEKIN.

The Legations Were in Precarious Condition July 1st.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Japanes egation here has made public the latest communication received by it from Baron Missi, the Japanese minister at Pekin. This elegram was received to-day at the legatolegram was received to-day at the legation from the Japanese Minister of For-eign Affairs, and is important because of the dates given. The telegram was dated July 18th by the sender, the Japanese con-sul at Che Foo, and is as follows: "I received at 19 A. M., on the 12th, a dispatch from Barron Nissi dated Pakin

ispatch from Baron Nissi, dated Pekin dispatca from Baron Nisst, dated Pekin, June 25th. The letter was brought by a special messenger—a Chinese—who left Pekin July 1st, and managed to make the journey with great difficulty. The sub-stance of the letter is as follows:

"The situation at Pekin is extremely critical. The foreign legations are surrounded on all sides by Chinese soldiers and bombarded night and day. The members of the legations, the guards and resi-dents are resisting to the utmost, but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy make opposition hopeless; our ammunition is being exhausted; our lives are in such danger that we may be massacred at any moment. We earnestly request the immediate dispatch of reinforcements for our pressure from the first pressure from the fir diate dispaten of reinforcements for our rescue from our precarious condition."

The Japanese consul at Che Foo adds that he communicated this letter to his colleagues of the consular body there, and also to the commanders-in-chief of the forces of the powers.

Another cablegram received here through

the Foreign Office from the Japanese con-sul at Che Foo, reports that Tien Tsin castle was captured by the forces of the illies on the 14th, and the safety of the oreign settlements is assured. Japanese roops took possession of Suse Ying, the thinese naval station, on the 14th.

HARMONIOUS ACTION.

Reports of Discord Among the Powers Are Not Credited. (By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 19.—In the absence

of direct news from China this morning of direct news from China this morning ittention was directed mainly to the more process speculative stories emanating from European capitals indicative of discord discloses there is aboslutely no ground for our government having fully defined its

intentions in Secretary Hay's note of July 3d. the other governments interested in the Chinese situation have entered into the spirit of that declaration of principles with spirit of that deciaration of principles with perfect accord. Russia has assured the State Department of the coincidence of Secretary Hay's declaration with Russia's purpose in China. It is, of course, possible that some of the Powers are swayed by motives that do not appear in their formal declarations.

declarations.

There is not the slightest disposition on There is not the sugnited disposition on the part of our government to restrict in any measure the liberty of the Ch'nese Minister in communicating with the Chinese Viceroys and whatever remains of the think of the chinese any analysis. the titular Chinese government.
The Department does not credit the sic-

ries that any of the Chinese Min. sters in Europe have been given their 54°spot's. It is believed that the story of Boxer au-

tivity is considerably exaggerated so far as it relates to the country north of the Siberian border, and it is hoped that the troubles have been confined to Manchoria, but if war should actually and formally open between Russia and China, that fact might oblige the other Powers to do one of two things: either to join in the declaration

might solides the other Fower to declaration of war, or withdraw their forces from Chinest soil.

Minister Wu and Mr. Wollant, the Russian Charge, again called upon Secretary Hay this morning, but neither had news from China.

CASUALTY LIST.

Members of Marine Corps Who Fell at Tien Tsin. By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Navy Department this afternoon received from Admiral Remey a list of casualties of the Marine Corps in the fight at Tien Tsin. It is as follows:

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington "Official casualty report from Marine

"Killed-Captain Austin R. Davis, Sergeant C. J. Keelock, Corporal Thomas Kelly, Privates J. E. McConkey and I. W.

Kelly, Privates J. E. McConkey and I. W. Partridge.

"Seriously wounded—First Lieutenant Henry Leonard, Corporal J. A. McDonald, Privates P. J. Keller, C. D. Miller, C. B. Mathews, John Stakes and J. VanHorne.

"Wounded—Captain Charles G. Lons. Captain William B. Lemley, First-Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler, First-Sergeant James Murphy, Sergeant F. T. Winters, Corporal Joseph W. Hunt, Privates W. S. Chapman, James Cooney, Robert Desmond, F. G. Egelser, Lavren, Larson, M. E. Mc-Ivor, J. C. Megonat, A. B. Penney and H. J. C. Megonat, .A B. Penney and H. "REMEY."

In the list of seriously wounded Private P. J. Keller should be J. J. Keller, John Stakes should be John Stokes.
In the list of wounded Robert Desmond should be Roderick Desmond, Lavren is James J. Larvin, and barson is Laurin L. Larson, and M. E. McIvor should be George McIvor.

THE FOREIGNERS SAFE.

The Danger, Nevertheless, is Still Very Great.

By Associated Press.)

PARIS, July 19.—An official telegram from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, July 18th, states that, according to the Governor of Shan Tung, the foreign ministers and their families, at Pekin, are safe and sound, but that the danger is still very great. The Viceroy, according to this dispatch, informed the Consular Corps that he had telegraphed to Pekin urging the protection of the foreign legations.

JOINT ACTION-

International Agreement Proposed by M. Deleasse,

M. Deleasse,
(By Associated Press).

ROME, July 19—The government has received a circular from M. Deleasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which it is understood, has been dispatched to all the powers, proposing an international agreement for joint action in China and the future attitude of the powers.

The matter is still under consideration here. Lord Sallsbury, the British Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is understood, has already replied in a friendly spirit.

(Continued on Second Page.)

BECKHAM MEN ARE IN CONTROL

They Organize Seven of the Eleven Congressional Districts and Elect Temporary Chairman.

LEXINGTON, KY., July 19.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention met by districts this morning to select members of the committees of the convention.

The Beckham men claimed to have or-The Beckham men canned to have ganized at least seven of the eleven Congressional Districts, with two in doubt. Their most notable work was in the Seventh District, where Senator Blackburn was defeated for member of the Committee tee on Resolutions. The Senator has been chairman of this committee many years. A portrait of the late Governor Goebel, A portrait of the platform, was unveiled, nanging over the platform, was unveiled, and caused an enthusiastic demonstration. Chairman Young, of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order at 2 o'clock. Judge J. E. Robbins and R. Frank Peake were presented for tempo-

er chairman. Before the result of the ballot was an-nounced, but not until all the H9 coun-ties had been called, the name of Peake was withdrawn and Robbins was selected as charman by acclamation. This result was greeted with a great de-monstration by the Beckham men.

Judge Robbins, in addressing the conven-tion, charged ex-Governor Taylor and his ociates with complicity in the murder associates with complicity in the murder of Goebel.

Senator Blackburn was added to the

of Goebel.

Senator Blackburn was added to the Committee on Resolutions as one of the members from the State-at-large. There were only two changes in the State Execuand Central Committees.

After the usual committees had been appointed the convention took a recess until 8:30 P. M.

On reassembling, a motion to refer all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions was tabled, because of the sentiment among the delegates regarding the proposed modification of the Goebel election law. Every effort to adjourn was yelled down.

Majority and minority reports were submitted from the Committee on Credentials, and debated until long after mishight.

THE OREGON AT KURE.

Will be Temporarily Patched and Return To-Day.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Navy Department this morning received the following dispatch from Captain Wilde, of the Oregon, dated Kure, July 18th:

Washington.—Oregon

Oregon, dated Kure, July 18th:

"Secretary Navy, Washington.—Oregon and Nashville arrived Kure 2 o'clock this afternoon; expect to dock on the 19th. Shall I make permanent or temporary repairs? I would suggest putting on steel patches, which can be done in a very short time, and ship go back to her duty or Taku. Make permanent repairs it will require at least sixty days, probably more. Not a single man injured in any way.

(Signed)

To this dispatch Secretary Long at once replied as follows:

"Universal rejoicing over safety of Ore-

To this displace.

replied as follows:

"Universal rejoicing over safety of Oregon. She is the constitution of this generation. If safety of Oregon permits, patch and go to Taku. I commend your preference for service there.

"LONG." (Signed)

NO EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID

Dr. Oppenhimer Talks of City's Health.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

Streets of Richmond are Being Kept

EMINENT PHYSICIANS TALK.

They Agree That There Is Little Sickness of Any Kind in the City. Health and Street-Cleaning Departments May Be Separated and Given Distinct Committees.

Dr. W. T. Oppenhimer, president of the Board of Health, when seen last night and asked concerning the sanitary conditions of the city, said that according to his judgment they were never better at this eason of the year; that the streets were comparatively clean, and the whole city was in a healthful condition. Dr. Oppenhimer said there was as little sickness ere as is usual during the summer, and great deal less than is in many other ities of like size. He stated there were only eighteen ases of typhoid fever recorded and that

the disease was by no means epidemic.

VERY LITTLE SICKNESS.

This he thought was an unusually small percentage, and there was no general sickness of any character among the people that he knew of. In speaking of probable charges in the management of the sanitary department, Dr. Oppenhimer said he had understood some were entertained by the new Health Committee.

Whether their ideas would coincide with his, of course he could not tell, but he thought it possible that there might be a separation of the Health and Street-Cleaning Departments, in which event he thought there should be two separate and distinct committees. the disease was by no means epidemic

REASON FOR CHANGE.

This change was not made at all necessary by any failure to keep the streets in proper condition, but both departments required a great deal of attention in a large city, and each could be more carefully looked after by seperate committees.

"You may state it as my candid belief," concluded Dr. Oppenhimer, "that Richmond is as clean as any city in the country; that her general sanitary conditions are good, and that there is an unusually small amount of sickness among her people."

DR. GARCIN TALKS. REASON FOR CHANGE.

DR. GARCIN TALKS. Prominent physicians in every section of the city were communicated with list night, and with one accord they said there was no epidemic of typhoid fever or other

was practically no fever in the eastern portion of the city, and being vice-presi-dent of the Board of Health and enjoying dent of the Board of Health and enjoying a large practice, he is in a splendid position to know. He said, also, that, generally speaking, the health of the people was as good as usual at this season of the year.

DR. JOHNSTON'S OPINION.

Dr. George Ben Johnston said he had not a single case of typhoid fever in his entire practice, and that he had heard of but few cases. Dr. Johnston was of the opinion that the city was in an unusually healthful condition for this season of the year.

rear.

The opinion of these eminent physicians shared by others throughout the city, and it seems a well established fact that there is no more typhoid fever in the city than is usual during the summer months, and the health of the people, generally

THE NEELEY CASE.

Mere Indictment Not Sufficient Ground for His Extradition.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 19.—Judge Lacomb, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day rendered an opinion in the case of Charles W. F. Neeley, charged with having defrauded the United States Postal Department ment in Cuba, in which he declared that the mere presentation of an indistment cannot be held sufficient for Neeley's extradition, and that further testimons e heard when the case comes up on July

WILL NAME THIRD TICKET To Unite All Opposed to Both Bryan

and McKinley. (By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 19.—Thomas M. Osborne, chosen chairman by the independents at the meeting at the Plaza Hotel last night, and empowered to choose a committee to go to indianapolis July 25th, named a Committee on Plan and Scope to-day.

Mr. Osborne expects to have a representative from every State, and, if possible, from as many congressional districts as possible. The committee will tricts as possible on July 24th. Then meet in Indianapolis on July 24th. Then a plan for the selection of a third ticket, and which all independents, Gold Democrats, anti-imperialists and others can join.

Mr. Klein said the committee would prepare a plan for a third ticket, irre-spective of what the Gold Democrats did.

SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS. Local.

Local,

-Council grants Passenger and Power
Company's request for more time.

-Doctors deny typhoid-fever epidemic
exists in Richmond.

-Hot weather spell broken by rain.

-Countess Klemenas, who claims Richmond as her home, weds Parisian.

-Lamp falls and explodes in Manchester store.

ter store.
-To improve Henrico sanitary conditions. General.

-Beckham men apparently in control of the Kentucky election. -Chaffee made a major-general of volunteers.
-Mr. Rockhill will go to China as special commissioner.

The independents will name a third presidential ticket.

Blue and Gray meet in reunion in At-

lanta. Foreign. Russians hard pressed around Niu Chwang and successful elsewhere. They lost heavily in fight with Chinese, but succeeded in killing 700 of their as-

-Reports that the ministers are safe are repeated.

THE LAWYERS AT OLD POINT

BENTHAM AND THE CODIFIERS.

chusetts; Colonel Breckenridge and Senatation, have in years past addressed the tended the invitation to Prof. Charles Noble Gregory, of the law department of the great University of Wiscensin, who in every way upheld the high standard set

STANDING COMMITTEES.

mdria; Paul Pettit, Palmyra, R. E. Parrish, Covington.
Library and Legal Literature-Robert
M. Hughes, Norfolk; M. P. Burks, Lexington; Chas. A. Graves, University of
Virginia; John Garland Pollard, Richmond; A. R. Long, Lynchburg.
Judiciary-J. C. Parker, Franklin; A.
J. Montague, Danville; Wm. H. White,

Patteson, Richmond.

Legal Education and Admission to the Bar-W. M. Life, University of Virginia; E. M. Long, Richmond; W. L. Williams, Norfolk; George D. Gray, Culpepper; R. M. Page, Abingdon, THANKED. M. Page, Abingdon. COLONEL ANDERSON THANKED.

bnel Anderson for so ably filling the posi-tion and for his nighty instructive, able and entertaining address. The motion was

RED SHIRTS

Great Meeting in Interest | Street-Car Company's Re-

His Tour of the State a Series of

vote or the greater part of it.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

THE AMENDMENT.

BUTLER AND PRITCHARD.
Senators Marion Butler and J. C. Pritchrd, the respective leaders of the Populist
nd Republican parties, are directing the
ght against the proposed changes.
Their appeals to the negroes have renered the Senators, and Butler especially,
the proposed than ever with the white

It was not far from Builer's home where the meeting was held to-day, and many bitter things were sald of him. AYCOCK.

There were popular men working for the There were popular men working for the gubernatorial nomination, but the convention of two thousand delegates took Aycock up and nominated him unanimously. He has made a brilliant canvass of all sections of the State, This was his ninety-fourth appeal to the people.

His trip from Hamlet to Lumberton was resize of eventuary. With him were three

RED SHIRT RALLY.

A number of the Croatan indians were there. Some of the Indian girls wore red skirts and had their hair tied up in red ribbons. A few colored people were in the gathering, and wore the favorite colors.

A GREAT PARADE.

est stump speakers in the State, and nas a voice on him that would be a fortune to

not mince words. He devoted the most of his time to arguing that the only sal-vation for North Carolina and all her best interests is to take the negro vote out of politics. He declared that if the (Continued on Second Page.)

TO GET IN BONDS